

GRUZDEVA, N.A.

Study of streptomycin resistance in isolated colonies of Mycobacterium tuberculosis and tuberculosis cultures isolated from various organs [with summary in French]. Probl. tub. 36 no.4:93-98 '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz mikrobiologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.-kand.med.nauk T.N. Yashchenko) Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. V.F. Chernyshev, zam.dir. po nauchnoy chasti - prof. D.D. Aseyev).

(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS, eff. of drugs,
streptomycin resist. (Rus))
(STREPTOMYCIN, effects,
on M. tuberc., resist. (Rus))

GRUZDEVA, N.A.

Role of streptomycin-resistant Mycobacteria tuberculosis in the
epidemiology of tuberculosis. Probl.tub. no.1:43-46 '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz mikrobiologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - kand.med.nauk
T.N. Yashchenko) Instituta tuberkuleza (dir. - kand.med.nauk
V.F. Chernyshev, zam. direktora po nauchnoy chasti - prof. D.D.
Aseyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(STREPTOMYCIN) (MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS)
(TUBERCULOSIS)

Chernov, N. G.

Gruzdeva, N. G. -- "Zetkin's Disease and Pregnancy." "In Health Ukrainian SSR. Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner Medical Inst Imeni Academician A. A. Goromalets. Kiev, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

To: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 1, 1956

USSR/Minerals - Spectral analysis

Card 1/1 Pub. 43 - 76/97

Authors : Gruzdeva, N. I.; Doronina, V. N.; and Fedorov, M. F.

Title : Quantitative spectral analysis of low-grade ore concentration products

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 18/2, 289-290, Mar-Apr 1954

Abstract : The results obtained during quantitative spectral analysis of low-grade ore concentration products are briefly summarized. The method applied in carrying out the analysis is explained.

Institution : The "MEKHANOBR" Institute

Submitted :

*St. S. G. R. 10. 10. 1954
T. G. G. 10. 10. 1954*

GRUZDEVA, N.I.

Quantitative determination of lead by the spectral method.
Obog. rud 5 no.1:22-23 '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Nonferrous metals--Spectra) (Tin--Spectra)

Activation of chemical reactions by means of salts. IV. N. A. DARGAVILY
and N. M. GAVRILYANOVA. *J. Russ. Phys.-Chem. Soc.* 62, 241, 7 (1930). cf. C. A. 23, 2038
The influence of chlorides and sulfates of a no. of metals and of various anions on
the speed of electrolytic oxidation of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ into $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$ was investigated. All
the anions and cations showed a more or less strong, but characteristic, influence on the
oxidation. K^+ and P^- had the greatest accelerating effect. The effect of KCl and
 KF increases with concn. up to a max. and then diminishes with greater concn. of the
salts. K acetate behaved differently. The diverse action of ions on various processes
and the lack of relationship between ρ_{a} and purely chem. complex formation suggest
that the ions act through their characteristic elec. fields on the rate of electronic re-
arrangements which underlie the electrochem. and chem. processes. Since these rates
and the mechanism of the electronic rearrangements and accompanying st. deformations
are different for each individual case, groups of activating ions act differently in dif-
ferent processes.
S. L. MAROSKY

70

*On Iron-Rich Iron-Aluminum Alloys. A. T. Grigor'ev and N. M. Grigoreva (*Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1941, **14**, 215-233).—[In Russian.] A study was made of the hardness, electrical resistance and its temperature coeff., microstructure, and magnetic transformations of 14 alloys in the range 0-31 at.-% (0-17.9 wt.-%) aluminum. The results confirm the formation of the compound Fe₃Al from the solid solution of aluminum in iron. The microstructure does not, however, reveal the duplex structure often found in other similar cases. In agreement with the results of previous workers, the magnetic transformation points were found to lie on two curves, corresponding to the ordered and disordered states. In a narrow range of composition (~24 at.-% aluminum) the alloys have two transformation points. Electrical-resistance measurements at high temperatures show that, on heating, Fe₃Al decomposes at 520° C., which practically coincides with the magnetic-transformation temperature of the alloy. Excess of either iron or aluminum over the amount theoretically required for the compound lowers the transformation temperature. The smooth course of the resistance-temperature curve in the region of 500° C. is apparently due to the magnetic transformation and decomposition of Fe₃Al proceeding simultaneously.

—S. B. V.

GRIGOR'YEV, A.T.; GRUZDEVA, N.M.

Study of iron - manganese - chromium alloys. Report No.2: Austenite - ferrite and ferrite region. Izv. Sekt. fiz. khim. anal. 18:92-116 '49. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR.
(Iron-chromium alloys) (Austenite) (Ferrite (Steel constituent))

GURZDEV A. M. M.

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2654 Alpha-Gamma Transformation in the Iron-Chromium-Manganese System. A. T. Grigor'ev, D. I. Kudryavtsev and N. M. Gurzdeva. Henry Butcher. Translation 2786, 16 pages. (From *Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Khimii*, v. 23, June 1950, p. 566)

574.1

Presents results of an investigation on the above for alloys of two types: containing a constant proportion of Mn (4 and 8%) and a variable portion of Cr.

GRIGOR'YEV, A.T.; GRUXDEVA, N.M.

Effect of carbon on the formation of the structural diagram of the system
iron - chromium - manganese. Izv.Sekt.fiz.-khim.anal. 21:121-131 '52.
(MLRA 6:7)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova Akademii
nauk SSSR. (Iron - chromium - manganese alloys)

GRUZDEVA, N. ...

Solid State Physics, Thermodynamics (4/96)

Izv. Sektora Fiz.-Khim. Analiza (Inst. Obshch. i Neorgan. Khimii A. N. SSSR),

No 22, 1953, pp 122-128

Grigor'ev, A. T., and Gruzdeva, N. M.

Effect of Tungsten on the Structure of Diagram of State of the Ternary System Iron-Chromium-Manganese

An isothermal cross section at room temperature is made of the diagram Fe-Cr-Mn + 2% W within limits of 6-16% Mn and 30% Cr. It was found by metallographic investigation that the presence of W shifts the exterior limit of gamma loop to higher concentrations of Cr, which leads to a formation of a three-phase region.

So: Moscow, Referativnyy, Zhurnal --Fizika, no, 5, 1954 W-31059

GRUZDEVA, N. M.

Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
Metallurgy and Metallography

✓ The chemical nature of the σ -phase in the system iron-chromium. A. T. Grigor'ev, N. M. Gruzdeva, and I. A. Bondar (N. S. Kurnakov Inst. Gen. Inorg. Chem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). Izvest. Sektora Fiz.-Khim. Anal., Inst. Obshchel Neorg. Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 21, 132-43 (1954).—The investigated binary system Fe-Cr was part of a ternary Co-Cr-Fe system and of a Fe-Cr system contg. 2% Ni. The alloys studied were homogenized at 1200° for several hrs. They were then annealed at constantly decreasing temps. for constantly longer periods starting with 1000° for 6 days and extending to 12 days at 500°. Addnl. anneal was given the alloys at temps. below the α and $\alpha + \sigma$ boundary down to room temp. at 100° intervals. In this range the duration was 20-30 days for each step. Thus prep'd. specimens were subjected to thermal, dilatometric, microscopic, hardness, and magnetic transformation analyses. A homogenous σ -phase extended from 40-47 to 50-51% Cr. In the presence of 3% Ni the σ -phase extended between 44 and 53% Cr. The boundary between the areas of α and $\alpha + \sigma$ on the Fe side is along approx. 30.5 at. % Cr. The highest hardness was observed in alloys contg. 49.98 at. % Cr. This is within the area of homogenous σ -phase. The absence of a singular point on the hardness curve for the Fe:Cr at. ratio 1:1 indicates that the σ -phase is berthollitic rather than a daktonite. The $\alpha \rightleftharpoons \sigma$ transformation was at 910°. This is higher than the 810° given by Cook and Jones (*Metalurgia*, 225(1943); *C.A.*, 37, 6232). The difference is explained by the difference in procedure: the rapid heating employed in thermal and dilatometric analyses in this investigation and the prolonged thermal treatment used by Cook and Jones.

M. Hogen

OLENEVA, V.A.; GRUZDEVA, N.M.

Use of a protein hydrolysate from the Central Order of Lenin
Institute of Blood Transfusion in some diseases of the digestive
organs. Vop.pit 21 no.4:42-45 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz kliniki lechebnogo pitaniya Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR
i iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i
perelivaniya krovi Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.
(PROTEINS) (DIGESTIVE ORGANS—DISEASES) (PARENTERAL THERAPY)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617120019-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617120019-4"

Albuquerque, N.M.

Experimental treatment of patients with influenza viruses by
influenza infection. Reprinted from: J. Clin. Srg. 1959.
(MTRA 17:10)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617120019-4

GRUZDEVA, N.M.; KOSYAKOV, P.N.

Effect of homologous and heterologous immune serums on the
development of virus infection. Vop. virus 8 no.2:163-167
Mr-Ap'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617120019-4"

KOSYAKOV, P.N.; GRUZDEVA, N.M.; BERDINSKIKH, M.S.

Therapeutic effect of specific antibodies and inhibitors in
influenza infection. Vop. virus. 8 no.3:301-307 My-Je'63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(INFLUENZA) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

ACS GRUDEVAN.V.

VII

High-duty refractories from technical alumina. A. K. KARKEVIT AND N. V. GURZGAYA. *Ogneprory*, 15 [11] 504-10 (1980).— Shapes weighing up to 4 kg., having 97 to 98% Al_2O_3 , and being suitable for service at 1700° to 1850°C, were made from technical alumina analyzing $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{TiO}_2$ 99.00 (of which TiO_2 was not over 0.05%), SiO_2 0.13, Fe_2O_3 0.18, CaO 0.13, and MgO 0.11%, and having a grain size of 0.075 to 0.090 mm. 57.2% and <0.080 mm; 42.8%. (1) Shapes with sintered bodies. Alumina was calcined at 1830° to 1850° for 4 hr., wet-ground with 0.1 N HCl for 48 hr., washed free of acid, plasticized with 5% molten paraffin, shaped under 1000 kg./cm.², and fired at 1710° to 1730° for 5 to 6 hr. The total shrinkage was 17.9%, water absorption 0.00%, bulk density 3.64, apparent porosity 0.00%, specific gravity 3.80, and highest test temperature 1770° and corresponding compression 0.0%. The specific gravity did not change during reheat. The average crushing strength was 6725 kg./cm.², and the highest

was 10,500 kg./cm.². Cracks appeared after 2 to 3 heat-shock cycles (heating to 850° and cooling in water), and complete destruction occurred after 6 to 8 cycles. Scrap of these shapes and also electrofused corundum were added to raise the thermal stability and reduce firing shrinkage. An addition of 10 to 15% of ordinary adulterated corundum of 0.5 to 1.0 mm. resulted in apparent porosity of 13 to 25%, crushing strength of 2000 to 4500 kg./cm.², initial deformation at 1620° to 1660°, and thermal stability of 13 to 18 cycles. The addition of 30% of fine electrocorundum (grain number 325), followed by firing at 1700°, resulted in $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{TiO}_2$ 97.00%, total shrinkage 13%, water absorption 0.1%, bulk density 3.37, crushing strength 4040 kg./cm.², initial softening at 1700° under load of 2 kg./cm.², highest test temperature 1750° and corresponding compression 1.6%, and destruction after 9 cycles. (2) Shapes with porous bodies. Alumina was ground to pass through sieve of 10,000 openings per

over

X

current. The temperatures in the experiments were 1200°, 1400°, and 1500°C.; the vacuum-tight refractory tubes were of shrunk alumina. The weight losses of the charges in a graphite crucible, as functions of time, were directly determined by a high temperature balance apparatus. The measurements were made with c.p. MgO and a Zillertal magnesite (with 92% MgO) of a grain size below 10,000 mesh. The carbon was applied as finest petroleum coke powder. As a catalyst, 0, 1, 5, and 10% CaF₂ was added to the mix of 1.4 MgO + 1 C. The observed reaction rate curves show the strong surface-kinetic effects of the "spongy" charge materials and their grain sizes, even accentuated by the CaF₂ catalyst which increases the "mobility." The beginning of the reaction was observed at 1150°C. (at 0.1 Torr). The SiO₂ contamination in Zillertal magnesite did not bring about any characteristic changes in the reaction course. The empirical temperature function of the logarithm of the reaction rate, $\ln r_t$, is a straight line for the equation $r_t = ab^{t/100}$ mg./min. (with $a = 0.03$, $b = 3.0$, and $p = 0.1$ Torr). The results indicate that in industrial kilns up to 1500°C. practically no reduction of magnesite by carbon is to be expected; only higher SiO₂ contents, which are unusual in such refractories, may cause reduction. The conditions in the Tyland kiln are thus understood, not the least by the coarse grain size of the refractory material. 10 references, 10 figures.

WE

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BTQ GRUZDEV, N.V.

7631* Alumina Tribedrite as a Raw Material for Production of Refractory Ceramic Articles. In: *Alumina and Corundum*, Rybnikov and N.A. Gagulin, Eds., Khimiya i Tekhnika, Moscow, 1951, p. 11-16.
Discusses use of the above and the influence of several manufacturing variables on the properties of tribedrite and Alumina corundum. Tables.

GRUZDEVA, N. V.

1342. Gibbsite as a raw material for the production of ceramic refractories.—V.A. RYBNIKOV and N. V. GRUZDEVA (Stek. Keram., 8, No. 10, 14, 1951). Gibbsite ($\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$) is an intermediate product obtained in the preparation of Al_2O_3 by the alkali method; Al_2O_3 is produced from this by calcination in rotary kilns at $1,300^{\circ}$ - $1,400^{\circ}$ C. The present paper reports on an examination of a Russian patent of 1946 according to which $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ instead of Al_2O_3 can be used as a starting material for refractories. Specimens of corundum and mullite were prepared, the former from trihydrate alone and the latter with the addition of a clay. When calcined, the trihydrate contained as much as 98.98% Al_2O_3 . This was crushed in a porcelain drum with flint balls to pass 0.06 mesh. To obtain corundum grog, a trihydrate slip without any bond was dried in plaster moulds to the plastic state, and briquettes were made from it by hand. The so-called "hydromullite" briquettes were fired in an oil-fired kiln at $1,500^{\circ}$ C. with soaking for 6 hr. and showed an apparent porosity of 0.56% and a crushing strength of 71,540 lb/sq. in. The "hydrocorundum," after firing at $1,600^{\circ}$ C., had an apparent porosity of 48.3%. This temp. was inadequate. The briquettes were crushed and ground and then used for the production of further specimens. Sulphite cellulose extract (0.5% on the dry basis) was used as a bond. The specimens were cylinders 1.5 in. dia. and 2.1 in. long. These were shaped in a steel mould at 14,223 lb/sq. in and fired at $1,750^{\circ}$ C. with a soaking for 3 hr. The characteristic properties of "hydromullite" specimens: low apparent porosity (9.7%), high crushing strength (14,890 lb/sq. in.), high refractoriness under load ($1,630^{\circ}$ C.), and a medium firing shrinkage of 4.5%. The "hydrocorundum" specimens showed an apparent porosity of

0.43%, crushing strength of 31,440 lb/sq. in. and refractoriness under load of 1,710° C. The firing shrinkage of 19.2% will have to be lowered by firing the grog at a higher temp. It is concluded that it is better to produce highly aluminous refractories from the trihydrate than from commercial Al₂O₃. The costs will be much lower, since for the production of Al₂O₃ the trihydrate has to be fired at 1,300°-1,400° C., and in some cases refired at 1,500°-1,600° C. The crystals of trihydrate are much more easily ground than those of Al₂O₃; it is also considered that the trihydrate will accumulate less impurities in the ball mill during its rapid grinding. Moreover, there is every hope that the grinding may be completely dispensed with in future. (3 tables.)

GRUZDEVA, R.A. [deceased]; LUK'YANOV, V.S.; CHUMAK, K.I.

Working conditions and pneumoconiosis in miners in open coal
pits. Uch.zap.Mosk.nauch.-issl.inst.san.i gig.no.8:26-30'61.
(MIRA 16:7)
(LUNGS—DUST DISEASES) (COAL MINERS—DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617120019-4

GRUZDEVA, R.A. [deceased]; VISHNEVSKAYA, S.S.; KACHMAR, Ye.G.

Some problems of work hygiene in the production of thio
rubber. Uch. zap. Mosk. nauch.-issl. inst. san. i gig. no.9:
85-89 '61 (MIRA 16:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617120019-4"

BERGER, G.S.; BULATOVA, Ye.V.; GRUZDEVA, R.Ye.; TSVIT, M.M.

Additional concentration of tantalite by flotation. TSvet.met.
34 no.10:25-27 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Kazakhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo
syr'ya.

(Tantalite) (Flotation)

KOKURIN, A. D.; SETKINA, O. N., GRUZDEVA, V. V.

Decomposition of organic matter in an electric arc discharge.
Trudy LTI no.51:102-112 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Hydrocarbons) (Electric arc)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617120019-4

KOKURIN, A. D. ; GEUZDEVA, V. V.

Study of the process of decomposition in an electric discharge.
Trudy LTI no.51:113-117 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Electric discharges through gases)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617120019-4"

TSITSIN, N.V.; GRUZDEVA, Ye.D.

The hybrid *Agropyron glaucum* Boem. et Schult. X *A. repens* (L.)
P.B. Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.33:53-60 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Glavnny botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk SSSR.
(*Agropyron*) (Hybridization, Vegetable)

VISHNYAKOV, V.F., POPOV, S.I.; NIKOLAYEV, P.P.; NIKITIN, B.G., veter,
vrach.; GRUZDEVA, Ye.K., veter. vrach; SMIRNOV, A.M., prof.

Preparation and application of the gastric juice of horses.
Veterinariia 40 no.5:44-47 My '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Direktor Gosudarstvennogo plemenennogo zavoda "Lesnoye", Leningradskoy oblasti (for Vishnyakov).
2. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Gosudarstvennogo plemenennogo zavoda "Lesnoye" Leningradskoy oblasti (for Popov).
3. Nachal'nik tsekha po proizvodstvu natural'nogo zheludochnogo soka loshadey Gosudarstvennogo plemenennogo zavoda "Lesnoye" Leningradskoy oblasti (for Nikolayev).
4. Gosudarstvennyy plemennoy zavod "Lesnoye" Leningradskoy oblasti (for Nikitin, Gruzdeva).
4. Leningradskiy veterinarnyy institut (for Smirnov).

LAVROVA, G.N.; GRUZDEVA, Ye.V.

Simplified combined method for counting thrombocytes and leukocytes and for determining the erythrocyte sedimentation rate. Lab.delo no.6:25 N-D '55. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz kliniko-biokhimicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - G.N.Lavrova) Filiala Tgentral'nogo instituta ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov (dir. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk V.A.Il'inskaya), Ivanovo oblastnoy.

(BLOOD PLATELETS,
count, with leukocyte count & determ. of blood
sedimentation)

(LEUKOCYTE COUNT,
determ., with blood platelet count & blood
sedimentation determ.)

(BLOOD SEDIMENTATION, determination,
with blood platelet & leukocyte counts)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617120019-4

KHESSENIKH, R.M.; SOTNIKOV, V.G.; TRIPPEL¹, V.G.; SHUMILOV, Yu.N.; POVELICHENKO,
A.F. TROZEDOVA, D.G.

Effect of plasticization on the physical properties of polyvinyl
chloride resin. Izv. TPI 126:36-45 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617120019-4"

GRUZDEVA, Z.I.

Need for an improvement of printing paper. Bum.prom 38 no. 1:8-10 F '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Moskovskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
tsellyulozno-bumazhnay promyshlennosti.
(Paper)

L 17783-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AR5020054

SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/012/S058/S058

AUTHOR: Kessenikh, R.M.; Sotnikov, V.G.; Trippel', V.G.; Shumikov, Yu.N.;
Gruzdeva, Yu.G.; Povelichenko, A.P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of plasticization on the physical properties of Polyvinylchloride tar

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 12S344

REF SOURCE: Izv. Tomskogo politekhn. in-ta, v. 126, 196 , 36-->

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinyl chloride, plasticizer, electric proper^ty, vinyl plastic,
brittleness, thermal stress

TRANSLATION: A study was made of the effect of low-molecular ¹⁵ tar plasticizers (PL) from dioctylphthalate (DOP) and dibutylsebacinate (DBS) on the thermophysical and electric properties of polyvinylchloride (PVC). It was established that PL affects the maximum of dipole elasticity losses and when the content of PL is considerable it displaces the maximum to lower temperature areas and decreases its value; the effect on PVC produced by DBS is stronger than that of DOP. There is a considerable PL effect at 20° on the resistance of specific volume in plasticized PVC when the compound contains >20% of PL. The greatest effect is achieved by DBS, lowering the specific volume resistance by 3 points, as compared to pure PVC. If the compound contains 50% of DBS, the specific volume resistance goes down by 5 points and is further lowered at higher

Card 1/2

L 17783-66

ACC NR: AR5020054

temperatures. The introduction of PL lowers the embrittlement temperature (ET): with a content of 5% of PL in the compound, as referred to the ET of PVC, the ET equals 20°; with a 50% content of PL in the compound, the ET equals 1°. DOP and DBS have an almost identical effect on the thermal expansion and the ET in PVC plastics. By means of a roentgenographic analysis it was established that the introduction of PL into PVC ($\leq 20\%$) stimulates a better ordered structure of the material; however, a further increase of PL (50%) will disturb the order of the compound structure.

SUB CODE: 07

Card 2/2 vmb

SERGEYEV, A. (g.Kishinev); BAKHMACH, Z.; GRUZDIS, A.; LYAKHOVETSKIY, M.;
MEYLAKH, M.; ANIKIN, I. (g.Novorossiysk)

Facts, events, and people. Kryl.rod. 12 no.2:14-15 F '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

(Aeronautics)

SHTREMEL', M.A.; GRUZDOV, A.P.

Measuring the elastic limit and the modulus of elasticity of a strip less than 200 microns thick. Zav. lab. 31 no.2:216-220 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

KIDIN, I.N.; SHTREMEL', M.A.; GRUZDOV, A.P.

Kinetics of electric resistance changes in the nickel-chromium
solid solution. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.11:
186-193 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

ALEKSEYEVA, Ye.A., inzh.; GRUZDOV, A.P., inzh.; IL'IN, Ye.P., inzh.; KONOVALOVA, I.N., inzh.; MAKSIMOVA, O.V., inzh.; SHTREMEL', M.A., inzh.

Temperature dependence of elastic properties of thin-sheet spring alloys. Priborostroenie no.9:25-27 S '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

L 10691-63

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD--JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3001652

S/0129/63/000/006/0010/0012

AUTHOR: Bron, D. I.; Gruzgov, P. Ya.; Levites, I. I.; Rakhshtadt, A.G. 57

TITLE: The influence of austenization temperature on the kinetics of isothermal transformation of super cooled austenite steel 55 KhGR and 50 KhG

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 6, 1963, 10-12

TOPIC TAGS: 55 KhGR steel, 50 KhG steel, austenization temperature, isothermal transformation

ABSTRACT: The stability of austenite 55 KhGR and 50 KhG steel during the isothermal process increases with that of the temperature of heating. In the intermediate region of the transformation, the stability of cooled austenite increases as the temperature rises to 900C, but decreases as the temperature further increases to 1100C. This is explained by the increasing influence of concentration of thermal vacancies on carbon processes in the austenite. The alloying of chrome manganese steel (with a 0.5-0.6% increase of the carbon contents) with boron sharply increase the stability of cooled austenite and hence the hardenability of steel. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

Card 1/2

GRUZDOVA, A. I.; SIMINA, Z. S.; KOCHETOVA, L. D.

Treatment of vulvovaginitis in women caused by yeastlike
organisms. Vest. derm. i ven. 36 no.6:67-69 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz Leningradskogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispansera No. 18
(glavnyy vrach N. A. Yershova; konsul'tant - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. P. V. Kozhevnikov)

(VULVA--DISEASES) (VAGINA--DISEASES)
(MONILIASIS)

GRUZINA, Ye.A., dotsent (Odessa)

Treatment of circulatory insufficiency with erysimine. Klin.
med. no.1:29-35 '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - prof.
TS.A. Levina) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.
Pirogova (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki UkrSSR prof. I.Ya.
Deyneka).
(CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES) (BLOOD—CIRCULATION, DISORDERS OF)

LEVINA, TS.A., prof.; GRUZINA, Ye.A., dotsent; DMITRIYEVA, I.T., assistent;
ROMANOVSKAYA, A.I., assistent; SIVOKONEVA, N.A., assistent;
YAGODKINA, N.I., assistent (Odessa)

Clinical test of a new spasmolytic substance limit in steno-
cardia. Klin.med. 40 no.5:67-70 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz ob'yedinennoy kafedry propedevtiki vnutrenniky bolezney
(zav. - prof. TS.A. Levina) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta
imeni N.I. Pirogova (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof.
I.Ya. Deyneka).

(ANGLIA PECTORIS) (VASODILATORS)

Geheim - 2. -

Geheim - Zusammenseitige Arbeit mit dem sowjetischen Atomforschungsinstitut, 1949, No. 3, s. 42-44 - Conf. Rel. Sci.

so: LENTOPIS' NO. 35, 1949

GRUZDKOVA, YE. V.

21044 Ognev, B.V. i Gruzdkova, Ye. V. Anatomo-eksperimental'noye otosnovaniye Razlichnykh vidov Kozhnay plastiki. Trudy In-ta (Kazansk Nauch-issled. in-t ortopedii i vosstanovit Khirurgii) t.111, 1949, s. 249-61.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol, 28, Moskva, 1949

GRUZDKOVA, Ye.V.

Experimental investigation on blood supply to Filatov's grafts.
Khirurgia, Moskva no. 6:10-19 June 1952. (CLML 22:4)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Central Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics of the Ministry of Public Health USSR (Director -- Honored Worker in Science Prof. M. N. Priorov, Corresponding Member AMS USSR) and of the Department of Topographic Anatomy and Operative Surgery of the Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians (Head -- Prof. B. V. Ognev, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR).

GRUZIKOVA, Ye.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Removing facial deformities by compound molded implants made from
"Eggmass 12" elastic plastic. Stomatologiya no.2:40-44 Mr-Ap '54.
(MLRA 7:4)

1. Iz chelyustno-litsevogo otdeleniya TSentral'nogo instituta
travmatologii i ortopedii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR
(direktor - chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk
SSSR professor N.N.Priorov).
(Surgery, Plastic) (Face--Surgery)

GRUZDKOVA, Ye.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Lata on the application of an elastic plastic in restorative surgery of the face. Khirurgiia no.4:20-26 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Iz chelyustno-litsevogo otdeleniya TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. N.N.Priorev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(FACE, surgery
*plastic implants)

GRUZDKOVA, Ye.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Use of elastic plastic forms in correcting defects and deformations
of the central part of the face. Stomatologija 37 no.4:54-58
J1-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir.
prof. N.N. Priorov).
(FACE—SURGERY)

GRUZDKOVA, Ye. V., Doc Med Sci (diss) -- "Plastic operations on the face,
using sculptural-modeling implants of elastic plastic". Moscow, 1960. 21 pp
(Acad Med Sci USSR), 225 copies (KL, No 14, 1960, 136)

WISNIEWSKI, Włodzimierz, mgr inż.; GRUSZKOWSKI, Henryk, mgr inż.

Damage in water tubes of the medium-sized pulverized-fuel boiler.
Energetyka Pol 15 no.10:312-316 O '61.

1. Instytut Energetyki, Warszawa (for Wisniewski). 2. Zaklady
Energetyczne Okregu Polnocnego (for Gruszkowski).

L 15284-66 EWT(m)/EMP(w)/EWA(d)/I/EMP(t)/EMP(k)/EMP(z)/EMP(b) MW/JD/IN
ACC NR: AP5028963 SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/64/000/009/0025/0027

AUTHOR: Alekseyeva, Ye. A. (Engineer); Gruzgov, A. P. (Engineer); Il'in, Ye. P.
(Engineer); Konovalova, I. N. (Engineer); Maksimova, O. V. (Engineer);
Shtremel', M. A. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of temperature on elastic properties of thin-sheet spring alloys

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 9, 1964, 25-27

TOPIC TAGS: spring, measuring instrument, industrial instrument

ABSTRACT: The results are reported of measurements of the elastic limit σ_e (with residual strains of 0.01 and 0.005%) and elasticity modulus E in bending of 85-120-micron thick specimens (10 x 100 mm) of BrOF6, 5-0, 15, BrKMTs 3-1, BrBZ, BrBNT 1, 9 bronzes, 60S2, EI814 steels, and N36KhTYuM8 alloy at temperatures that ranged from -70°C to +150 or +500°C. Also, the ultimate strength σ_u and the yield point σ_{y1} of 0.1 x 10-mm 57-mm long specimens were determined. All specimens were thermally treated according to specifications normally used in the

Card 1/2

UDC: 620.172.22:62-415:536.49

L 15284-66

ACC NR: AP5028963

instrument-making industry. The numerical findings are reported in the form of curves. It is noted that many specimens suffered brittle fractures partly due to their thickness nonuniformity and high width-to-thickness ratio. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2)//Q.S

L 39767-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) MJW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5005481

S/0032/65/031/002/0216/0220

33

21

B

AUTHORS: Shtremel', M. A.; Gruzgov, A. P.

TITLE: Measurement of the elastic limit and modulus of elasticity of a strip less than 200 micron thick

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 31, no. 2, 1965, 216-220

TOPIC TAGS: material property, elastic limit, elastic modulus / KM6 cathetometer

ABSTRACT: The procedures and apparatus described by A. G. Rakhshtadt and M. A. Shtremel' (Zavodskaya laboratoriya, XXVI, 6, 1960) for measuring the elastic limit and modulus of elasticity of 0.2-0.5-mm thick strips were extended to strip thickness of less than 0.2 mm. The elastic limit of 100 x 10-mm strip samples was measured in an apparatus (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure) which can be placed in a furnace (20-500C). The movable part 4 was advanced through a range of distances 2Δ , then returned to its initial position, and the residual deformation of the strip was measured with a KM6 cathetometer (accuracy 5 micron). The relation between the displacements, angles of rotation, and curvature of the strip was found by the nonlinear theory of Ye. P. Popov (Nelineynyye zadachi statiki tonkikh sterzhney, GTTI, 1948) and was related to the maximum stress

Card 1/9 2

L 39767-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005481

2

in the strip. The latter equation requires evaluation of the modulus of elasticity E which was measured as shown in Fig. 2 on the Enclosure. For this geometry E is given by

$$E = 0.2035 \frac{QH^4}{I}$$

The methods and apparatus were used to measure the elastic limit and modulus of elasticity as a function of temperature (0-3000) for 0.1 mm-thick samples of EI814 steel. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 9 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

Grundov and I. Fedorchenko. *Kachestvennaya Stal* 5, No. 3, 46-6(1937); *Met. Abstracts (in Metals & Alloys)* 8, 268. Heating steel in air results both in surface oxidation and O diffusion into the metal particularly along grain boundaries. In the outer layers this diffusion results in formation of Fe oxide along grain boundaries; in the inner, in decarburization only. A metallurgical specimen prep'd. so as to preserve the outer oxidized layers of steel would offer in this case an accurate picture of the grain size which the steel had at the oxidizing temp. Specimens are ground and polished with 00 paper and heated in a muffle furnace at the desired temp. They are quenched and polished (first with 00 paper) after which they are etched, in the usual way after etching with picric acid. A lengthy investigation of grain size produced under varying conditions and illustrated by many photomicrographs shows the reliability and speed of this method, which is free from disadvantages connected with the McQuaid-Ehn test. The process is applicable practically to any type of steel.

M. W. B.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GRUZDOV, F. A.

Izgotovlenie grafitiziruiushchikhsia stalei. Moskva Mashgis, 1943.
18 p. illus. (Novaia tekhnologiya v mashinostroenii: Liteinoe
proizvodstvo).

Production of graphitized steels.

DLC: TS320.G78

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of
Congress, 1953.

Gruzdov, P. Ya.

Aug 48

USSR/Metals
 Steel, Chromium - Manganese
 Steel - Metallography

"Study of EI258 Steel," P. Ya. Gruzov, Engr, MAI,
 51 pp

"Stal'" No 8

EI258 steel can be used where ShKh15 steel is unsuitable for heavy duty parts, because it cannot be tempered sufficiently. It contains more manganese and slightly less chromium. Gives thermal equilibrium diagrams and microphotographs. Chemical compositions are:

FID :
USSR/Metals (Contd)
 Aug 48
 6/49/86

Type	C	Cr	Mn
EI258	0.95 - 1.05	0.95 - 1.15	0.95 - 1.15
	Si	S	P
	0.25 - 0.40	<0.05	<0.03

FID :
 6/49/86

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617120019-4

RECORDED BY: [REDACTED] (1945-1950) (1950-1955) (1955-1960)
[REDACTED] (1960-1965) (1965-1970) (1970-1975) (1975-1980)
[REDACTED] (1980-1985) (1985-1990) (1990-1995)

BY: [REDACTED] (1945-1950) (1950-1955) (1955-1960)
[REDACTED] (1960-1965) (1965-1970) (1970-1975) (1975-1980)
[REDACTED] (1980-1985) (1985-1990) (1990-1995)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617120019-4"

U
/ Study of steel graphitization process by analyzing carbides. P. Ya. Gruzdev. *Litovskie Pravdostvo* 1953, No. 4, 12-15. Four steels made in an induction furnace contg. C 0.09-1.34, Si 1.02-1.10, Mn 0.28-0.52, S 0.018-0.020, P 0.018-0.030, and Cu 0.08-0.09% and traces of Cr and Ni were graphitized at 400-450° for 1-60 hrs. The percentage of graphite was detd., and the Mn and Si concns. in the carbide residue were found. The steel with 0.60% C does not graphitize, and the tendency towards graphitization increases with combined C and Si content; with 1.34% C and 1.14% Si, graphitization occurs on solidification. Mn is about equally distributed between carbides and solid soln., while Si remains almost completely in the latter. Deoxidation with Al helps graphitization. Its generation in steel calls for the formation of nuclei, soln. of C in α -solid soln. coinciding with cementite decomprn., diffusion of C to these nuclei owing to the presence of concn. gradient and pptn.-crystn. of elementary C from solid soln. on stable nuclei. Only atoms with sufficient energy can participate in this reaction. A higher temp. increases the av. energy of particles and the percentage of atoms having energy sufficient for participation in them, so that both C concn. and temp. help increase the velocity of nuclei generation.

J. D. Gat

SOV/137-58-10-21555

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 157 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gruzdov, P.Ya., Lakedemonskiy, A.V., Vasil'yev, Ye.A.

TITLE: A High-strength Sulfurous Cast Iron (Vysokoprochnyy sernistyy chugun)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnol. avtomobilestroyeniya, 1958, Nr 2, pp 13-20

ABSTRACT: Spheroidal form of graphite particles in cast iron is achieved by means of inoculating the molten metal with Mg. Although Mg cast iron possesses good mechanical properties, its application is limited owing to technological difficulties connected with production of high-quality castings of this metal. Inoculation of malleable iron with S makes it possible to obtain cast iron with spheroidal graphite by fairly simple means, permits to speed up the annealing process (by increasing the Si content) and obtain, during heat-treatment procedures designed to produce granular pearlite, a structural material with good mechanical properties. The method developed for the introduction of S into the cast iron is simple and may, therefore, be employed in any foundry shop. 1. Cast iron--Mechanical properties 2. Cast iron--Physical properties 3. Sulfur--Applications 4. Magnesium--Metallurgical effects A.S.

Card 1/1

AMOSOV, V.N.; GRUZDOV, P.Ya.; DMITRIYEV, P.S.; YELISEYEV, M.M.; KIRILLOV, M.I.; SKOTNIKOV, V.V.; YEVSEYEV, A.S.

High-strength cast iron containing sulfur and prospects for its use
in the automobile industry. Avt. prom. no. 1:34-37 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Yaroslavskiy motornyy zavod, i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
tekhnologicheskiy institut avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Cast iron) (Automobiles--Materials)

BRON, D.I.; GRUZDOV, P.Ya.; LEVITES, I.I.; RAKHSHTADT, A.G.; Prinimala
uchastiye: Khorodova, R.S.

Effect of austenitizing temperature on the kinetics of iso-
thermal transformations in supercooled austenite of 55KhGr
and 50 KhG steels. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.6:10-12
Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Chromium steel—Metallography)
(Metals, Effect of temperature on)

GRUZDOV, P.Ya.; MIKLASHEVICH, L.M.; FILOSOFOV, G.G.

Mechanical properties and the microstructure of steel following
hardening from the forging temperature. Metalloved. i term.
obr. met. no.6:13-15 Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Steel--Hardening)
(Metals, Effect of temperature on)

GRINKRUG, V.L.; GRUZDOV, P.Ya.; NIKONOV, V.F.; VOZLINSKIY, A.G.

Using 40 KhGTR steel for the half-axles of automobile driving
axles. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.6:15-19 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Automobiles--Axles)
(Steel alloys--Testing)

GRUZDOV, S.F. [deceased]; SMOL'YANINOVA, N.K.; NITOCHKINA, A.P.;
GOLUBINSKAYA, Ye.S., redaktor; PAVLOVA, M.M., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor

[Raspberries and blackberries] Malina i ezhovika. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 156 p. (MIRA 9:8)
(Raspberries) (Blackberries)

Gruzdova, A.I.

USSR /Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary
Microbiology.

F-6

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35789

Author : Gruzdova, A.I.; Marchenkova, F.G.

Title : A case of Atypical Genital Candidamycosis

Orig Pub: V sb.: Eksperim. i klinich. issledovaniia II,
L, medgiz, 1956, 210-212

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

GRUZDOVA, A.I.

GRUZDOVA, A.I.

Detection of gonorrhea in women examined systematically in medical examination rooms [with summary in English]. Vest.derm. i ven. 31 no.4:22-25 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz uro-ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. A.D.TSelishcheva) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. A.A.Kondrat'yeva) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(GONORRHEA, diag.
mass survey for women in Russia)

GRUZDOVA, A.I.

Detection of chronic gonorrhea in women during consultation on
diuretic disorders. Urologia 22 no.3:60-61 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispensera Kirovskogo rayona
Leningrada (glavnnyy vrach N.A.Yershova)
(GENITOUREINARY ORGANS--DISEASES)
(GONORRHEA)

GRUZDOVA, A.I.

Role of the examining room in the detection of chronic gonorrhea
in women. Vest.derm.i ven. 33 no.4:64-67 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz Leningradskogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispansera No.18
(glavnnyy vrach N.A. Yershova, konsul'tant - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. P.V. Kozhevnikov).
(GONORRHEA, diagnosis)

GRUZDOVA, A.I.; YAMSHCHIKOV, V.P.; SIMINA, Z.S.; KOCHETOVA, L.D.

Monilial vulvitis and vulvovaginitis in children. Vest. derm.
i ven. 37 no.8:72-74 Ag'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kozhno-venerologicheskiy dispanser No.18 (glavnyy vrach N.A.
Yershova, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki
prof. P.N. Kashkin) Kirovskogo rayona, Leningrada.

KURGAN, B.V.; GILLER, S.A.; GRUZE, A.A.

β -Hydroxyethylhydrazides of furancarboxylic acids. Zhur. ob.
khim. 34 no.8:2664-2667 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut organicheskogo sinteza AN LatvSSR.

REF ID: A6720-46

ACC NR: AP6015388

REV/IM

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0409/65/000/001/0011/0014

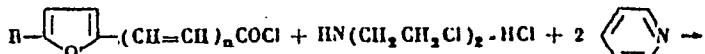
AUTHOR: Kurgan, B. V.; Giller, S. A.; Gruze, A. A.

ORG: Institute of Organic Synthesis, Academy of Sciences, Latvian SSR, Riga (Institut organicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk Latviiyskoy SSR, Riga)

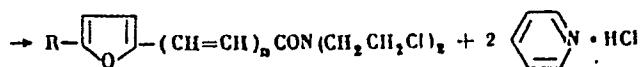
TITLE: N, N-bis(2-Chloroethyl)amides and N, N-bis(2-chloroethyl)hydrazides of carboxylic acids of the furan series

SOURCE: Khimiya geterotsiklicheskih soyedineniy, no. 1, 1965, 11-14

TOPIC TAGS: hydrazine derivative, organic amide

ABSTRACT: A method for the preparation of both N, N-bis(2-chloroethyl)amides and N, N-bis(2-chloroethyl)hydrazides of carboxylic acids of the furan series was found to be the reaction of acid chlorides with amine hydrochloride (I) or hydrazine hydrochloride (II) in chloroform in the presence of a small excess of pyridine:

I

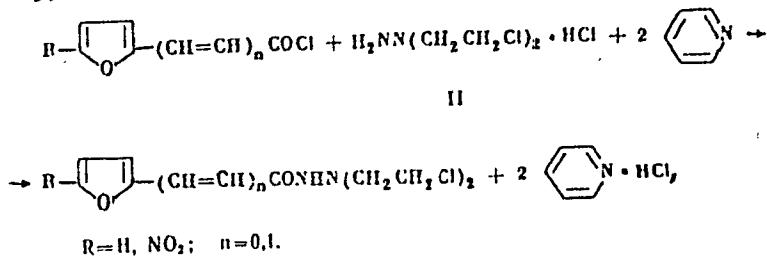


Card 1/2

UDC: 547.725+542.95+547.23

L 37229-66

ACC NR: AP6015388



The following compounds were synthesized: N-(5-nitrofuroyl)-N', N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)-hydrazine; N-(5-nitrofurylacryloyl)-N', N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)hydrazine; N-(furoyl)-N', N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)hydrazine; N-(furylacryloyl)-N', N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)hydrazine; N-(furoyl)-N, N-bis(2-chloroethyl)amine; N-(furylacryloyl)-N, N-bis(2-chloroethyl)amine; N-(5-nitrofuroyl)-N, N-bis(2-chloroethyl)amine; and N-(5-nitrofurylacryloyl)-N, N-bis(2-chloroethyl)amine.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 18Sep64/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 012

Card

2/2 MILT

L 51431-65 EWT(1)/T/EWA(h) Pz-6/Peb IIP(a) AT
ACCESSION NR: AP5015505

UR/0286/65/000/008/0038/0039
621.314.63/.64

27
B

AUTHOR: Tsybul'nikov, M. B.; Gruzenberg, L. V.

TITLE: A method for making p-n junctions. Class 21, No. 170122

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 8, 1965, 38-39

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor, p-n junction, silicon junction

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for using heat treatment to make p-n junctions on a p-silicon base with oxygen atom concentration of the order of $10^{18} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$. The breakdown voltage of the p-n junctions is increased by heating the plate in such a way that one surface is at a temperature of 300-450°C, while a temperature gradient of the order of 300°/cm is created along the axis perpendicular to this surface.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Feb68

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617120019-4

GRUZEWSKA, Wanda

Sketches from the Paris Automobile Salon. Przegl techn 85
no.45: 6, 15 8 N°64

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617120019-4"

GRUZESKI, Aleksander, prof.

Statistical methods of standardizing biological preparations.
Zesz probi nauki Pol 23 117-130 '61.

Statistical methods in the epidemiological evaluation
of the efficiency of vaccinations Ibid.:159-170.

1. State Institute of Hygiene, Warsaw.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617120019-4

GRUZEWSKA, Wanda

Problem of motorization in France; reflections from the 50th
Automobile Salon. Przegl techn 84 no.47:6 24 N '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617120019-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617120019-4

KOSTRZEWSKI, J.;GRUZEWSKI, A.

Epidemiology of typhus exanthematosus in Poland during interepidemic periods. Med. dosw. mikrob. 5 no.3:314-315 1953. (CIML 25:5)

1. Warsaw.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617120019-4"

4407 E. V. 1, b.

KOSTREWICZ, J., GRUZIŃSKI, A. ADONAJLO, A.

Sporadic typhoid fever. III. Attempted prediction of intensity of typhoid fever in interepidemic periods. Przegl. epidem. 7 no.3:179-186 1953. (CIML 25:5)

1. Of the State Institute of Hygiene and of the Institute of Epidemiology of Warsaw Medical Academy.

KOSTRZEWSKI, Jan; GRUZEWSKI, Aleksander; HAC, Aleksander

Typhus abdominalis and its relation to age, sex, environment and
seasons during 1946-50. Przegl. epidem., Warsz. 8 no.4:247-264
1954.

1. Z Dzialu Epidemiologii Państwowego Zakładu Higieny.
(TYPHOID FEVER, statistics,
in Poland, age, environmental, sex & seasonal factors)

GRUZEWSKI, Aleksander; KOZINSKI, Andrzej; OPARA, Zofia

Investigations on substrates for bacterial viruses. II. Quantitative principles of reactions of phage with erythrocytes sensitized with substrates. Med. dosw. mikrob. 7 no.1:97-103 1955.

1. Z Pracowni Immunochemii Zakladu Biochemii PAN, Zakladu Mikrobiologii Lekarskiej A.M. w Warszawie i Instytutu Matematycznego PAN.
(BACTERIOPHAGE,

reaction with erythrocytes sensitized with substrates)
(ERYTHROCYTES,

reaction with bacteriophage of erythrocytes sensitized
with substrates)

KOSTRZEWSKI, Jan; GRUZEWSKI, Aleksander; MILEWSKA, Lucyna

Further considerations on the possibility of predicting of recurrence
of typhus. Przegl. epidem., Warsz. 11 no.1:21-26 1957.

l. Z Zakladu Epidemiologii Panstwowego Zakladu Higieny w Warszawie.
(TYPHUS,
recur., possibility of predicting (Pol))

KOSTKIEWSKI, Jan; PLACHCINSKA, Janina; GRUZEWSKI, Aleksander

Evaluation of vaccines and of the effectiveness of vaccinations
against typhoid fever. XI. Evaluation of the immunogenic capacity
of K, N, P, S, T vaccines by an active test on mice infected
with *S. typhi* with zymosan. Przegl. epidem. 17 no.1/2:71-80 '63.

1. Z Zakladu Epidemiologii Panstwowego Zakladu Higieny i z
Zakladu Epidemiologii AM w Warszawie.
(TYPHOID-PARATYPHOID VACCINES) (ZYMOSAN)

GRUZEWSKI, Stanislaw, mgr

Export capacity of Polish heavy industry. Przegl techn 84 no.17:6
28 Ap '63.

GRUZEWSKI, Stanislaw, mjr

Export of the Polish heavy industry. Przegl techn 64 no.23/24:21
9-16 Je '63.

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